

Chapter 02 Test Bank

Student: _____

1.

Which of the following words mean *any whole, living individual plant or animal*?

A.

Cell

B.

Molecule

C.

Organism

D.

Tissue

E.

Zygote

2.

Union of a sperm and an egg is known as:

A. blastocyst.

B. fertilization.

C. holistic.

D. implantation.

E. secretion.

3.

Which of the following words mean *situated above*?

A.

Superior

B.

Sagittal

C.

Ventral

D.

Proximal

E.

Hormone

4.

Which of the following words mean *pertaining to the abdomen*?

A.

Catabolism

B.

Segregate

C.

Integrate

D.

Abdominal

E.

Secrete

5.

Cytology refers to study of the structure and function of:

A. an organelle.

B. a cell.

C. tissues.

D. reproduction.

E. a system.

6.

The *brain, nerves, and sense organs* are part of the _____ system.

A. digestive

B. muscular

C. nervous

D. respiratory

E. reproductive

7.

Which of the following words means *study of the structure and function of cells, tissues and organs*?

A.

Cytology

B.

Embryology

C.

Histology

D.

Dermatology

E.

Epidemiology

8.

Which of the following words, meaning *part of a cell having specialized functions*, is correctly spelled?

A.

Orginell

B.

Organel

C.

Organelle

D.

Orgunele

E.

Organelle

9.

Which of the following terms mean *a part of the trunk between the thorax and pelvis*?

A.

Caudal

B.

Abdomen

C.

Metabolism

D.

Medial

E.

Cervical

10.

The correct spelling of the term for a *crescent-shaped cartilaginous structure in the knee* is:

A.

miniskus.

B.

menescus.

C.

menisgus.

D.

miniscus.

E.

meniscus.

11.

The suffix in the word *coronal* is:

A. -cor.

B. -al.

C. -onal.

D. -ic.

E. -or.

12.

In the medical term *metabolism*, the root means:

A. fat.

B. thread.

C. pertaining to.

D. change.

E. process.

13.

The opposite of *posterior* is:

- A. hormonal.
- B. anterior.
- C. systemic.
- D. sagittal.
- E. steroidal.

14.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *middle*?

A.

Supine

B.

Sagittal

C.

Cytology

D.

Medial

E.

Ventral

15.

The word element that means *condition* is:

- A. cyte.
- B. stasis.
- C. ium.
- D. ior.
- E. ism.

16.

Which of the following is the correct definition for *anabolism*?

A.

Breakdown of complex material to simpler ones.

B.

General term for all type of fatty compounds.

C.

Constantly changing physical and chemical processes.

D.

Buildup of complex material from simpler ones.

E.

Collection of similar cells.

17.

The word element that means *joint* is:

A.

hist/o.

B.

histr/o.

C.

cruci/o.

D.

cavit/o.

E.

arthr/o.

18.

To form an adjective from the word *patella*, you end the word with:

A. -ar.

B. -o.

C. -ie.

D. -a.

E. -ic.

19.

A *tissue* consisting of *contractile* cells is called a(n):

A. graft.

B. muscle.

C. tissue.

D. patella.

E. electrolyte.

20.

The word *hormone* comes from the Greek word meaning:

- A. glass.
- B. offspring.
- C. parchment.
- D. set in motion.
- E. yolk.

21.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to within the cell*?

A.

Cellular

B.

Extracellular

C.

Intracellular

D.

Superior

E.

Anterior

22.

Which of the following words means a *small mass within the nucleus*?

A.

Nuclear

B.

Nucleolus

C.

Osteoclast

D.

Osteocyte

E.

Periosteum

23.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *break down*?

A.

Chromosome

B.

Ligament

C.

Catabolism

D.

Intracellular

E.

Anabolism

24.

The "L" in *LUQ* is referring to:

A.

lower.

B.

lung.

C.

left.

D.

lateral.

E.

lobular.

25.

A type of *tissue* that protects, secretes, absorbs, and excretes is:

A. epithelial.

B. muscle.

C. nervous.

D. connective.

E. cartilage.

26.

A synonym for *coronal* is:

A. inferior.

B. superior.

C. sagittal.

D. frontal.

E. lateral.

27.

The opposite of *distal* is:

- A. proximal.
- B. neutral.
- C. epithelial.
- D. caudal.
- E. frontal.

28.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to one nearer to the tail*?

A.

Cephalic

B.

Superior

C.

Caudal

D.

Coronal

E.

Prone

29.

The position of *supine* is the opposite of:

- A. distal.
- B. proximal.
- C. prone.
- D. quadrant.
- E. transverse plane.

30.

The *front* surface of the body is the _____ surface.

- A. distal
- B. anterior
- C. posterior
- D. prone
- E. dorsal

31.

A *clear fluid* collected *from body tissues* and transported to the venous circulation is:

- A. a lipid.
- B. a steroid.
- C. protein.
- D. lymph.
- E. a hormone.

32.

Which of the following words, meaning *shaped like a cross*, is correctly spelled?

A.

Krewtiate

B.

Creusiate

C.

Cruxiate

D.

Crosiate

E.

Cruciate

33.

The term *prone* means:

A.

crosswise.

B.

bending backward.

C.

towards the side.

D.

bending forward.

E.

towards the head.

34.

Posterior means _____ and is opposite to _____.

A. situated behind; anterior

B. situated below; superior

C. situated away from the center; superior

D. ventral; supine

E. nearer the head; anterior

35.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *head*?

A.

Distal

B.

Proximal

C.

Epigastric

D.

Cephalic

E.

Hypertrophy

36.

Which of the following words mean a *band of fibrous connective tissue connecting bones to other bones*?

A.

Epithelium

B.

Ligament

C.

Tendon

D.

Periosteum

E.

Collagen

37.

Which of the following words mean *the same thing as frontal*?

A.

Coronal

B.

Dorsal

C.

Inferior

D.

Medial

E.

Proximal

38.

The RUQ is located _____ to the RLQ.

- A. anterior
- B. posterior
- C. inferior
- D. distal
- E. superior

39.

The *diaphragm* separates the _____ and _____ cavities.

- A. abdominal; pelvic
- B. abdominal; thoracic
- C. thoracic; spinal
- D. cranial; spinal
- E. cranial; thoracic

40.

In the anatomical position, the body is standing erect with the feet flat on the floor, face and eyes facing forward, and arms at the sides with the palms facing forward. Which of the following best describes the *anatomical position*?

- A. Right and left are reversed.
- B. Toes and palms are anterior.
- C. Toes and palms are posterior.
- D. The head is inferior to the abdomen.
- E. The transverse plane divides the body into right and left portions.

41.

In which cavity is the brain located?

- A.
Pelvic
- B.
Spinal
- C.
Pleural
- D.
Cranial
- E.
Nasal

42.

The *frontal plane* divides the body into _____ and _____ portions.

- A. right; left
- B. cephalic; caudal
- C. superior; inferior
- D. distal; proximal
- E. anterior; posterior

43.

The *transverse plane* is the same as the _____ *plane*.

- A. frontal
- B. horizontal
- C. sagittal
- D. coronal
- E. distal

44.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to digestion*?

A.

Digestive

B.

Epithelium

C.

Epidermis

D.

Respiration

E.

Homeostasis

45.

The word for maintaining the stability of a body system or the body's internal environment is:

- A. respiration.
- B. digestion.
- C. homeostasis.
- D. integumentary.
- E. reproductive.

46.

In which of the following organ systems would the term *hypogastric* appear?

A.

Integumentary

B.

Digestive

C.

Endocrine

D.

Respiratory

E.

Urinary

47.

The *integumentary system* is composed of the:

A. bones, ligaments, and cartilages.

B. muscles.

C. heart and blood vessels.

D. skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.

E. kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

48.

Which organ is (are) not part of *the digestive system*?

A.

Gallbladder

B.

Lymph nodes

C.

Esophagus

D.

Liver

E.

Salivary glands

49.

The *cardiovascular system* is composed of the:

A. bones, ligaments, and cartilages.

B. muscles.

C. heart and blood vessels.

D. skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.

E. kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

50.

The *nasal cavity*, *trachea*, *bronchi*, and *lungs* are parts of the _____ system.

A. respiratory

B. reproductive

C. musculoskeletal

D. endocrine

E. urinary

51.

A synonym for *posterior* is:

- A. distal.
- B. dorsal.
- C. inferior.
- D. superior.
- E. ventral.

52.

Telling a patient to *assume the prone position* is the same as saying:

A.

stand up and face me.

B.

stand up with your arms over your head.

C.

lie down on your side.

D.

lie down on your belly.

E.

lie down on your back.

53.

The *center of the abdomen* is the:

- A. epigastric region.
- B. hypogastric region.
- C. umbilical region.
- D. right upper quadrant.
- E. left lower quadrant.

54.

The root of the word *spinal* is:

A.

.sp.

B.

spi-

C.

spina-

D.

spinal-

E.

spin-

55.

The suffix in the word *anabolism* is:

A. -ana.

B. -ism.

C. -anabo.

D. -anabol.

E.

-sm.

56.

Which of these is *not* in the primary tissue group?

A.

Connective

B.

Epithelial

C.

Capsular

D.

Muscle

E.

Nervous

57.

Anabolism results from _____ of complex substances in the cell from _____.

A. breakdown; protein

B. movement; inside the nucleus

C. buildup; simpler substances

D. breakdown; inside organelles

E. buildup; mitochondria

58.

Which abbreviation stands for the information carrier in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein molecules?

A. BON.

B. RNA.

C. DNA.

D. NUC.

E. RLC.

59.

Several tissues work together to carry out specific functions in a(n):

- A. cell.
- B. nucleolus.
- C. organelle.
- D. organ.
- E. reticulum.

60.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the urine*?

A.

Ureter

B.

Urethral

C.

Urinary

D.

Urology

E.

Urination

61.

Which word or word part means *covering of the body*?

A.

Skelet-

B.

Digest-

C.

Cardi-

D.

Lymph-

E.

Integument-

62.

Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *body*?

A.

Centromere

B.

Chromosome

C.

Nucleus

D.

Reticulum

E.

Ligament

63.

Tissue that *binds, supports, protects, and fills spaces* is known as _____ tissue.

A. epithelial

B. muscle

C. nervous

D. connective

E. endocrine

64.

The medical term for *kneecap* is:

A. femur.

B. tibia.

C. cartilage.

D. quadriceps.

E. patella.

65.

The root in the word *nutrient* means:

A.

nourish.

B.

fat.

C.

muscles.

D.

skin.

E.

fibroblasts.

66.

Which of the following terms refers to a *specialist who studies tissue*?

A.

Cytologist

B.

Dermatologist

C.

Histologist

D.

Orthopedic surgeon

E.

Physical therapist

67.

The word *medial* in *medial ligament* stands for:

A. side.

B. upper.

C. lower.

D. distant.

E. middle.

68.

Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *something formed*?

A.

Chromatin

B.

Cytoplasm

C.

Lysosome

D.

Endoplasmic

E.

Histology

69.

The general term for all types of *fatty compounds* in the body is:

A. lymph vessels.

B. bones.

C. prostate.

D. lipid.

E. thymus.

70.

The *bony framework* of the body is called the:

A. electrolyte.

B. hormone.

C. skeleton.

D. organelle.

E. lipid.

71.

The word *respiratory* pertains to:

- A. urine.
- B. nerves.
- C. brainstem.
- D. lymph
- E. breathing.

72.

Which of the following words has an element meaning *together*?

A.

Anterior

B.

Capsular

C.

Metabolic

D.

Synovial

E.

Collagen

73.

The medical term that means *tissue that surrounds the bone*:

A.

skeleton.

B.

ligament.

C.

tendon.

D.

capsular.

E.

periosteum.

74.

In the medical term *collagen*, the suffix means:

A.

bone.

B.

pertaining to.

C.

sinew.

D.

formation of.

E.

solid.

75.

In the medical term *cardiovascular*, the word part that means *heart* is:

A.

-lar.

B.

-vascul-.

C.

cardi/o.

D.

-ar.

E.

-vascul/o.

76.

Which of the following words has an element meaning *pertaining to*?

A.

Cavity

B.

Diaphragm

C.

Integration

D.

Osteocyte

E.

Coronal

77.

The definition of *distal* is:

A.

far from the center of the body.

B.

towards the tail.

C.

pertaining to the head.

D.

lying on the back.

E.

situated below.

78.

A group of organs with a specific collective function is a(n):

A. system.

B. collection.

C. integration.

D. tissue.

E. structure.

79.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the back*?

A.

Ventral

B.

Prone

C.

Dorsal

D.

Inferior

E.

Superior

80.

The suffix in *homeostasis* stands for:

A. blood.

B. a new opening.

C. pertaining to.

D. standstill or control.

E. an action.

81.

The *transverse plane* divides the body into:

A. left and right sides.

B. anterior and posterior portions.

C. superior and posterior portions.

D. anterior and superior portions.

E. superior and inferior portions.

82.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the heart and blood vessels*?

A.

Cardiovascular

B.

Muscular

C.

Lymphatic

D.

Nervous

E.

Respiratory

83.

The left lower quadrant would also contain the _____ region.

A. left hypochondriac

B. right epigastric

C. left epigastric

D. left inguinal

E. right lumbar

84.

The thoracic cavity contains the:

A.

urinary bladder.

B.

brain.

C.

lungs.

D.

large intestine.

E.

spleen.

85.

The word *cell* is from the Latin and means a:

A. cavity.

B. storeroom.

C. tissue.

D. young one.

E. yolk.

86.

Zygote is from the Greek and means a:

A. cavity.

B. storeroom.

C. tissue.

D. young one.

E. yolk.

87.

A plane that divides the body into left and right sides:

A.

frontal.

B.

transverse.

C.

horizontal.

D.

coronal.

E.

sagittal.

88.

A successful *fertilization* results in:

A. weight loss.

B. prevention of an infection.

C. pregnancy.

D. treatment of cancer.

E. treatment of breathing difficulty.

89.

The left hypochondriac region is:

A. inferior to and above the umbilical region.

B. to the left and on the same level as the umbilical region.

C. contained within the left lower quadrant.

D. superior to and left of the umbilical region.

E. below and to the left of the left lumbar region.

90.

In which cavity is the mediastinum found?

A.

Thoracic

B.

Spinal

C.

Cranial

D.

Pelvic

E.

Abdominal

91.

When dividing the abdomen into four parts, those areas are referred to as:

A.

organ systems.

B.

cavities.

C.

planes.

D.

quadrants.

E.

regions.

92.

The medical term that means *navel*:

A.

cranial.

B.

pelvic.

C.

umbilical.

D.

urinary.

E.

spinal.

93.

Inferior is the opposite of:

A. superior.

B. vertical.

C. cephalic.

D.

medial.

E.

dorsal.

94.

When standing in front of a patient who is in the *anatomical position*, you can see:

A.

palms of the hands.

B. the small of the back.

C. the dorsal part of the knees.

D. soles of the feet.

E. only the left arm.

95.

The *spinal cavity* is located _____ to the center of the body.

A. distal

B. proximal

C. inferior

D. superior

E. posterior

96.

What is the abdominal region that lies inferior to all other abdominal regions?

A.

Hypochondriac

B.

Left lower quadrant

C.

Right lower quadrant

D.

Umbilical

E.

Hypogastric

97.

What is the abdominal region that lies immediately to the right and left of the umbilical region?

A.

Hypochondriac

B.

Hypogastric

C.

Spinal

D.

Mediastinum

E.

Lumbar

98.

The medical term that means *process of breathing*:

A.

digestion.

B.

collagen.

C.

meniscus.

D.

respiration.

E.

nervous.

99.

The meaning of the medical term *endocrine* is:

A.

maintain stability of the environment.

B.

create complex material from simpler material.

C.

to secrete within.

D.

breakdown of food into elements.

E.

covering of the body.

100.

While in the supine position, you are lying on your:

A.

belly with your palms facing the floor.

B.

back with your palms facing the floor.

C.

back with your palms facing the ceiling.

D.

side with your palms facing right.

E.

belly with your palms facing left.

101.

Write the medical term that means *pertaining to the lymph system*.

102.

Write the medical term that means *study of the structure of the human body*.

103.

Write the medical term that means *maintaining the stability of a body's internal environment*.

104.

Write the medical term that means *systematic treatment of a disease, dysfunction, or disorder*.

105.

Write the medical term that means *pertaining to within a cell*.

106.

Match the element with its correct definition.

Electr/o	(<i>Electricity., Build up., Heart., Breakdown., Change.</i>)
Anabol-	(<i>Electricity., Build up., Heart., Breakdown., Change.</i>)
Cardi/o	(<i>Electricity., Build up., Heart., Breakdown., Change.</i>)
Catabol-	(<i>Electricity., Build up., Heart., Breakdown., Change.</i>)
Metabol-	(<i>Electricity., Build up., Heart., Breakdown., Change.</i>)

107.

Match the word with its *opposite* meaning.

Distal	(<i>Proximal., Ventral., Posterior., Cephalic., Superior.</i>)
Dorsal	(<i>Proximal., Ventral., Posterior., Cephalic., Superior.</i>)
Anterior	(<i>Proximal., Ventral., Posterior., Cephalic., Superior.</i>)
Caudal	(<i>Proximal., Ventral., Posterior., Cephalic., Superior.</i>)
Inferior	(<i>Proximal., Ventral., Posterior., Cephalic., Superior.</i>)

108.

Match the cavity with the correct organ it contains.

Abdominal cavity	(<i>Stomach., Brain., Heart., Urinary bladder., Spinal cord.</i>)
Cranial cavity	(<i>Stomach., Brain., Heart., Urinary bladder., Spinal cord.</i>)
Thoracic cavity	(<i>Stomach., Brain., Heart., Urinary bladder., Spinal cord.</i>)
Pelvic cavity	(<i>Stomach., Brain., Heart., Urinary bladder., Spinal cord.</i>)
Spinal cavity	(<i>Stomach., Brain., Heart., Urinary bladder., Spinal cord.</i>)

109.

Match the tissue type with its correct function.

Muscle	(<i>Movement., Bind, support, protect., Protect, secrete, absorb, excrete., Transmit impulses for</i>)
--------	--

Connective	<i>coordination.) (Movement., Bind, support, protect., Protect, secrete, absorb, excrete., Transmit impulses for coordination.)</i>
Epithelial	<i>(Movement., Bind, support, protect., Protect, secrete, absorb, excrete., Transmit impulses for coordination.)</i>
Nervous	<i>(Movement., Bind, support, protect., Protect, secrete, absorb, excrete., Transmit impulses for coordination.)</i>

110.

Match the cellular components with their correct description.

Ribonucleic acid	<i>(Information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein., Organelle that generates, stores, and released energy for cell activities., Small mass within the nucleus., Body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes.)</i>
Mitochondrion	<i>(Information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein., Organelle that generates, stores, and released energy for cell activities., Small mass within the nucleus., Body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes.)</i>
Nucleolus	<i>(Information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein., Organelle that generates, stores, and released energy for cell activities., Small mass within the nucleus., Body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes.)</i>
Chromosome	<i>(Information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein., Organelle that generates, stores, and released energy for cell activities., Small mass within the nucleus., Body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes.)</i>

Chapter 02 Test Bank **Key**

1.

Which of the following words mean *any whole, living individual plant or animal*?

A.

Cell

B.

Molecule

C.

Organism

D.

Tissue

E.

Zygote

The organism is the most complex structure and is the whole living plant or animal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

2.

Union of a sperm and an egg is known as:

- A. blastocyst.
- B. fertilization.**
- C. holistic.
- D. implantation.
- E. secretion.

Fertilization is the union of the sperm and egg. The blastocyst develops after fertilization occurs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

3.

Which of the following words mean *situated above*?

A.

Superior

B.

Sagittal

C.

Ventral

D.

Proximal

E.

Hormone

The term *superior* means situated above.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

4.

Which of the following words mean *pertaining to the abdomen*?

A.

Catabolism

B.

Segregate

C.

Integrate

D.

Abdominal

E.

Secrete

The term *abdominal* means pertaining to (-al) the abdomen (abdom-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

5.

Cytology refers to study of the structure and function of:

- A. an organelle.
- B.** a cell.
- C. tissues.
- D. reproduction.
- E. a system.

Cytology is the study (-logy) of the cell (cyt-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

6.

The *brain, nerves, and sense organs* are part of the _____ system.

- A. digestive
- B. muscular
- C.** nervous
- D. respiratory
- E. reproductive

The brain, nerves, and sense organs are part of the nervous system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

7.

Which of the following words means *study of the structure and function of cells, tissues and organs*?

A.

Cytology

B.

Embryology

C.

Histology

D.

Dermatology

E.

Epidemiology

The study of the structure and function of cells is histology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

8.

Which of the following words, meaning *part of a cell having specialized functions*, is correctly spelled?

A.

Orginell

B.

Organel

C.

Organelle

D.

Orgunele

E.

Organelle

The correct spelling of the medical term is organelle. The organelle carries out the functions of the cell.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

9.

Which of the following terms mean *a part of the trunk between the thorax and pelvis*?

A.

Caudal

B.

Abdomen

C.

Metabolism

D.

Medial

E.

Cervical

The abdomen is the area of the trunk between the thorax and the pelvis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Body Cavities

10.

The correct spelling of the term for a *crescent-shaped cartilaginous structure in the knee* is:

A.

miniskus.

B.

menescus.

C.

menisgus.

D.

miniscus.

E.

meniscus.

The crescent-shaped cartilage in the knee is the meniscus.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

11.

The suffix in the word *coronal* is:

- A. -cor.
- B. -al.**
- C. -onal.
- D. -ic.
- E. -or.

The suffix -al means pertaining to.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

12.

In the medical term *metabolism*, the root means:

- A. fat.
- B. thread.
- C. pertaining to.
- D. change.**
- E. process.

In the term *metabolism*, the root is *metabol-* and means change. The suffix is *-ism* and means process.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

13.

The opposite of *posterior* is:

- A. hormonal.
- B. anterior.**
- C. systemic.
- D. sagittal.
- E. steroidal.

The opposite of posterior is anterior.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

14.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *middle*?

A.

Supine

B.

Sagittal

C.

Cytology

D.

Medial

E.

Ventral

The directional term *medial* means middle.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

15.

The word element that means *condition* is:

- A. cyte.
- B. stasis.
- C. ium.
- D. ior.
- E. ism.**

The word element *ism* means condition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

16.

Which of the following is the correct definition for *anabolism*?

A.

Breakdown of complex material to simpler ones.

B.

General term for all type of fatty compounds.

C.

Constantly changing physical and chemical processes.

D.

Buildup of complex material from simpler ones.

E.

Collection of similar cells.

The definition for *anabolism* the buildup of complex material from similar ones.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

17.

The word element that means *joint* is:

A.

hist/o.

B.

histr/o.

C.

cruci/o.

D.

cavit/o.

E.

arthr/o.

The word element, which is a combining form, which means joint is arthr/o.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

18.

To form an adjective from the word *patella*, you end the word with:

- A.** -ar.
- B. -o.
- C. -ie.
- D. -a.
- E. -ic.

To change the word *patella* to its adjective form would be to add the suffix *-ar* to be the word *patellar*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

19.

A *tissue* consisting of *contractile* cells is called a(n):

- A. graft.
- B.** muscle.
- C. tissue.
- D. patella.
- E. electrolyte.

A muscle is a tissue type that consists of contractile cells.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

20.

The word *hormone* comes from the Greek word meaning:

- A. glass.
- B. offspring.
- C. parchment.
- D.** set in motion.
- E. yolk.

The term *hormone* comes the Greek word meaning set in motion. Hormones create another action.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

21.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to within the cell*?

A.

Cellular

B.

Extracellular

C.

Intracellular

D.

Superior

E.

Anterior

The term intracellular means pertaining to (-ar) within (intra-) the cell (cellul-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

22.

Which of the following words means a *small mass within the nucleus*?

A.

Nuclear

B.

Nucleolus

C.

Osteoclast

D.

Osteocyte

E.

Periosteum

The nucleolus is found within the nucleus.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

23.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *break down*?

A.

Chromosome

B.

Ligament

C.

Catabolism

D.

Intracellular

E.

Anabolism

The medical term *catabolism* contains the root *catabol-* which means to break down.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

24.

The "L" in LUQ is referring to:

A.

lower.

B.

lung.

C.

left.

D.

lateral.

E.

lobular.

The abbreviation LUQ means Left Lower Quadrant.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

25.

A type of *tissue* that protects, secretes, absorbs, and excretes is:

- A.** epithelial.
- B. muscle.
- C. nervous.
- D. connective.
- E. cartilage.

Epithelial tissue lines hollow organs and cavities and the surfaces that touch the air.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

26.

A synonym for *coronal* is:

- A. inferior.
- B. superior.
- C. sagittal.
- D.** frontal.
- E. lateral.

Coronal and frontal both mean front.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

27.

The opposite of *distal* is:

- A.** proximal.
- B. neutral.
- C. epithelial.
- D. caudal.
- E. frontal.

The opposite of distal is proximal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

28.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to one nearer to the tail*?

A.

Cephalic

B.

Superior

C.

Caudal

D.

Coronal

E.

Prone

The term caudal means pertaining to one nearer to the tail.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

29.

The position of *supine* is the opposite of:

- A. distal.
- B. proximal.
- C. prone.**
- D. quadrant.
- E. transverse plane.

The opposite of supine is prone.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

30.

The *front* surface of the body is the _____ surface.

- A. distal
- B. anterior**
- C. posterior
- D. prone
- E. dorsal

The front surface of the body would be the anterior surface.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

31.

A *clear fluid* collected from *body tissues* and transported to the venous circulation is:

- A. a lipid.
- B. a steroid.
- C. protein.
- D. lymph.**
- E. a hormone.

Lymph is Latin for *clear spring water*, and it is the clear fluid that empties into the venous circulation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

32.

Which of the following words, meaning *shaped like a cross*, is correctly spelled?

A.

Krewtiate

B.

Creusiate

C.

Cruxiate

D.

Crosiate

E.

Cruciate

The correct spelling of the medical term that means *shaped like a cross* is cruciate.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

33.

The term *prone* means:

A.

crosswise.

B.

bending backward.

C.

towards the side.

D.

bending forward.

E.

towards the head.

The term *prone* means bending forward. It is the position where the person lies on their belly.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

34.

Posterior means _____ and is opposite to _____.

- A.** situated behind; anterior
- B. situated below; superior
- C. situated away from the center; superior
- D. ventral; supine
- E. nearer the head; anterior

Posterior means situated below and its opposite is anterior.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

35.

Which of the following words has a root meaning *head*?

A.

Distal

B.

Proximal

C.

Epigastric

D.

Cephalic

E.

Hypertrophy

The term cephalic means pertaining to (-ic) the head (cephal-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

36.

Which of the following words mean a *band of fibrous connective tissue connecting bones to other bones*?

A.

Epithelium

B.

Ligament

C.

Tendon

D.

Periosteum

E.

Collagen

A ligament is a band of connective tissue that joins bones.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

37.

Which of the following words mean *the same thing as frontal*?

A.

Coronal

B.

Dorsal

C.

Inferior

D.

Medial

E.

Proximal

Coronal and frontal are synonyms; they mean pertaining to the vertical plane dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

38.

The RUQ is located _____ to the RLQ.

- A. anterior
- B. posterior
- C. inferior
- D. distal
- E. superior**

The Right Upper Quadrant is superior to the Right Lower Quadrant

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

39.

The *diaphragm* separates the _____ and _____ cavities.

- A. abdominal; pelvic
- B. abdominal; thoracic**
- C. thoracic; spinal
- D. cranial; spinal
- E. cranial; thoracic

The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Body Cavities

40.

In the anatomical position, the body is standing erect with the feet flat on the floor, face and eyes facing forward, and arms at the sides with the palms facing forward. Which of the following best describes the *anatomical position*?

- A. Right and left are reversed.
- B. Toes and palms are anterior.**
- C. Toes and palms are posterior.
- D. The head is inferior to the abdomen.
- E. The transverse plane divides the body into right and left portions.

In anatomic position, the toes and palms are anterior.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

41.

In which cavity is the brain located?

A.

Pelvic

B.

Spinal

C.

Pleural

D.

Cranial

E.

Nasal

The brain is located in the cranial cavity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

42.

The *frontal plane* divides the body into _____ and _____ portions.

- A. right; left
- B. cephalic; caudal
- C. superior; inferior
- D. distal; proximal
- E. anterior; posterior**

The frontal plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

43.

The *transverse plane* is the same as the _____ plane.

- A. frontal
- B. horizontal**
- C. sagittal
- D. coronal
- E. distal

The transverse and the horizontal planes are the same planes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

44.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to digestion*?

A.

Digestive

B.

Epithelium

C.

Epidermis

D.

Respiration

E.

Homeostasis

The medical term digestive means pertaining to (-ive) digestion (digest-)

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

45.

The word for maintaining the stability of a body system or the body's internal environment is:

- A. respiration.
- B. digestion.
- C. homeostasis.**
- D. integumentary.
- E. reproductive.

Homeostasis is the medical term that means *maintaining the stability of a body system*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

46.

In which of the following organ systems would the term *hypogastric* appear?

A.

Integumentary

B.

Digestive

C.

Endocrine

D.

Respiratory

E.

Urinary

Hypogastric is a term that refers to the abdominal region. This term would be used to describe an area of the digestive system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

47.

The *integumentary system* is composed of the:

- A. bones, ligaments, and cartilages.
- B. muscles.
- C. heart and blood vessels.
- D.** skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.
- E. kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

The integumentary system consists of the skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

48.

Which organ is (are) not part of *the digestive system*?

A.

Gallbladder

B.

Lymph nodes

C.

Esophagus

D.

Liver

E.

Salivary glands

Of the organs listed, only the lymph nodes are not part of the digestive system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

49.

The *cardiovascular system* is composed of the:

- A. bones, ligaments, and cartilages.
- B. muscles.
- C. heart and blood vessels.**
- D. skin, hair, nails, and sweat glands.
- E. kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder.

The cardiovascular system is made up of the heart and blood vessels.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

50.

The *nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, and lungs* are parts of the _____ system.

- A. respiratory**
- B. reproductive
- C. musculoskeletal
- D. endocrine
- E. urinary

The nasal cavity, trachea, bronchi, and lungs are all part of the respiratory system

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

51.

A synonym for *posterior* is:

- A. distal.
- B. dorsal.**
- C. inferior.
- D. superior.
- E. ventral.

When referring to the human body, posterior and dorsal mean towards the back.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

52.

Telling a patient to *assume the prone position* is the same as saying:

A.

stand up and face me.

B.

stand up with your arms over your head.

C.

lie down on your side.

D.

lie down on your belly.

E.

lie down on your back.

The medical term prone means *towards the belly*. Asking a patient to assume the prone position would be the same as asking them to lie on their belly.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

53.

The *center of the abdomen* is the:

- A. epigastric region.
- B. hypogastric region.
- C.** umbilical region.
- D. right upper quadrant.
- E. left lower quadrant.

The umbilical region is over the umbilicus (navel) and is the center of the abdomen.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

54.

The root of the word *spinal* is:

A.

.sp.

B.

spi-.

C.

spina-.

D.

spinal-.

E.

spin-.

The medical term *spinal* is composed of the root *spin-* and the root *-al*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

55.

The suffix in the word *anabolism* is:

- A. -ana.
- B. -ism.**
- C. -anabo.
- D. -anabol.
- E.

-sm.

In the medical term *anabolism*, the suffix is *-sim* and the root is *anabol-*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

56.

Which of these is *not* in the primary tissue group?

A.

Connective

B.

Epithelial

C.

Capsular

D.

Muscle

E.

Nervous

The medical term capsular means *pertaining to a capsule* which is a type of connective tissue type.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

57.

Anabolism results from _____ of complex substances in the cell from _____.

- A. breakdown; protein
- B. movement; inside the nucleus
- C. buildup; simpler substances**
- D. breakdown; inside organelles
- E. buildup; mitochondria

Anabolism is the building up of complex substances from smaller substances.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

58.

Which abbreviation stands for the information carrier in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein molecules?

- A. BON.
- B. RNA.**
- C. DNA.
- D. NUC.
- E. RLC.

RNA is the abbreviation for ribonucleic acid. It takes the code for the protein to an area outside of the nucleus to create a protein molecule.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

59.

Several tissues work together to carry out specific functions in a(n):

- A. cell.
- B. nucleolus.
- C. organelle.
- D. organ.**
- E. reticulum.

An organ is made up of different tissue types that work together.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

60.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the urine*?

A.

Ureter

B.

Urethral

C.

Urinary

D.

Urology

E.

Urination

The medical term is an adjective that means pertaining to (-ary) urine (urin-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

61.

Which word or word part means *covering of the body*?

A.

Skelet-

B.

Digest-

C.

Cardi-

D.

Lymph-

E.

Integument-

The word part integument- means *covering of the body*. It refers to the skin and its structures.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

62.

Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *body*?

A.

Centromere

B.

Chromosome

C.

Nucleus

D.

Reticulum

E.

Ligament

In the medical term chromosome, the suffix *-some* means body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

63.

Tissue that *binds, supports, protects, and fills spaces* is known as _____ tissue.

- A. epithelial
- B. muscle
- C. nervous
- D. connective**
- E. endocrine

Connective tissue binds, supports, protects, and fills spaces.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

64.

The medical term for *kneecap* is:

- A. femur.
- B. tibia.
- C. cartilage.
- D. quadriceps.
- E. patella.**

Patella is the medical term for kneecap.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

65.

The root in the word *nutrient* means:

A.

nourish.

B.

fat.

C.

muscles.

D.

skin.

E.

fibroblasts.

The root of nutrient is nutria- and it means nourish.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

66.

Which of the following terms refers to a *specialist who studies tissue*?

A.

Cytologist

B.

Dermatologist

C.

Histologist

D.

Orthopedic surgeon

E.

Physical therapist

A histologist is a specialist in the study of (-logist) in the study of tissue (hist-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

67.

The word *medial* in *medial ligament* stands for:

- A. side.
- B. upper.
- C. lower.
- D. distant.
- E. middle.**

The medial ligament is located in the middle of the knee.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

68.

Which of the following words has a suffix meaning *something formed*?

A.

Chromatin

B.

Cytoplasm

C.

Lysosome

D.

Endoplasmic

E.

Histology

In the medical term *cytoplasm*, the suffix *-plasm* means *something formed*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

69.

The general term for all types of *fatty compounds* in the body is:

- A. lymph vessels.
- B. bones.
- C. prostate.
- D. lipid.**
- E. thymus.

The medical term *lipid* means fatty compound.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

70.

The *bony framework* of the body is called the:

- A. electrolyte.
- B. hormone.
- C. skeleton.**
- D. organelle.
- E. lipid.

The skeleton is composed of bones which help support and move the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

71.

The word *respiratory* pertains to:

- A. urine.
- B. nerves.
- C. brainstem.
- D. lymph
- E. breathing.**

The medical term *respiratory* means *pertaining to breathing*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

72.

Which of the following words has an element meaning *together*?

A.

Anterior

B.

Capsular

C.

Metabolic

D.

Synovial

E.

Collagen

The medical term *synovial* has the word part *syn-* which means *together*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

73.

The medical term that means *tissue that surrounds the bone*:

A.

skeleton.

B.

ligament.

C.

tendon.

D.

capsular.

E.

periosteum.

The medical term periosteum means tissue (-um) that surrounds (peri-) the bone (oste-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

74.

In the medical term *collagen*, the suffix means:

A.

bone.

B.

pertaining to.

C.

sinew.

D.

formation of.

E.

solid.

The meaning of the medical term *collagen* is to form (-gen) glue (coll/a).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

75.

In the medical term *cardiovascular*, the word part that means *heart* is:

A.

-lar.

B.

-vascul-.

C.

cardi/o.

D.

-ar.

E.

-vascul/o.

The meaning of the medical term *cardiovascular* is pertaining to (-ar) the heart (cardi/o) and vessels (-vascul-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

76.

Which of the following words has an element meaning *pertaining to*?

A.

Cavity

B.

Diaphragm

C.

Integration

D.

Osteocyte

E.

Coronal

The meaning of the medical term coronal is pertaining to (-al) the crown (coron-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

77.

The definition of *distal* is:

A.

far from the center of the body.

B.

towards the tail.

C.

pertaining to the head.

D.

lying on the back.

E.

situated below.

The directional term distal means far from the center of the body. Caudal means towards the tail. Cephalic means pertaining to the head. Supine means lying on the back. Inferior means situated below.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

78.

A group of organs with a specific collective function is a(n):

- A.** system.
- B. collection.
- C. integration.
- D. tissue.
- E. structure.

A system is a group of organs working together to perform a specific function.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

79.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the back*?

A.

Ventral

B.

Prone

C.

Dorsal

D.

Inferior

E.

Superior

Dorsal means pertaining to the back.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

80.

The suffix in *homeostasis* stands for:

- A. blood.
- B. a new opening.
- C. pertaining to.
- D.** standstill or control.
- E. an action.

In the medical term homeostasis, the suffix is -stasis which means to standstill or to control.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

81.

The *transverse plane* divides the body into:

- A. left and right sides.
- B. anterior and posterior portions.
- C. superior and posterior portions.
- D. anterior and superior portions.
- E.** superior and inferior portions.

The transverse plane divides the body into superior and inferior portions. It is also known as the horizontal plane.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

82.

Which of the following words means *pertaining to the heart and blood vessels*?

A.

Cardiovascular

B.

Muscular

C.

Lymphatic

D.

Nervous

E.

Respiratory

The medical term cardiovascular means pertaining to (-ar) the heart (cardi/o) and vessels (-vascul-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

83.

The left lower quadrant would also contain the _____ region.

- A. left hypochondriac
- B. right epigastric
- C. left epigastric
- D. left inguinal**
- E. right lumbar

The left lower quadrant also contains the left inguinal region and part of the left lumbar region as well as a portion of the umbilical region.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

84.

The thoracic cavity contains the:

A.

urinary bladder.

B.

brain.

C.

lungs.

D.

large intestine.

E.

spleen.

The thoracic cavity contains the lungs. The urinary bladder and the large intestine are found in the abdominopelvic cavity. The brain is found in the cranial cavity.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Body Cavities

85.

The word *cell* is from the Latin and means a:

- A. cavity.
- B. storeroom.**
- C. tissue.
- D. young one.
- E. yolk.

The word *cell* comes from the Latin for *storeroom*.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

86.

Zygote is from the Greek and means a:

- A. cavity.
- B. storeroom.
- C. tissue.
- D. young one.
- E. yolk.**

Zygote is the Greek word meaning yolk.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

87.

A plane that divides the body into left and right sides:

A.

frontal.

B.

transverse.

C.

horizontal.

D.

coronal.

E.

sagittal.

The sagittal plane divides the body into left and right sides.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

88.

A successful *fertilization* results in:

- A. weight loss.
- B. prevention of an infection.
- C.** pregnancy.
- D. treatment of cancer.
- E. treatment of breathing difficulty.

Fertilization occurs when the sperm and egg unite. The end result is pregnancy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

89.

The left hypochondriac region is:

- A. inferior to and above the umbilical region.
- B. to the left and on the same level as the umbilical region.
- C. contained within the left lower quadrant.
- D.** superior to and left of the umbilical region.
- E. below and to the left of the left lumbar region.

The left hypochondriac region is the abdominal region just under the ribs. It is above the umbilical, inguinal, and hypogastric regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

90.

In which cavity is the mediastinum found?

A.

Thoracic

B.

Spinal

C.

Cranial

D.

Pelvic

E.

Abdominal

The mediastinum is found in the thoracic cavity. It is the area between the lungs.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Body Cavities

91.

When dividing the abdomen into four parts, those areas are referred to as:

A.

organ systems.

B.

cavities.

C.

planes.

D.

quadrants.

E.

regions.

The word quadrant means one quarter, or four parts.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

92.

The medical term that means *navel*:

A.

cranial.

B.

pelvic.

C.

umbilical.

D.

urinary.

E.

spinal.

Umbilical is the Latin for navel.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

93.

Inferior is the opposite of:

- A.** superior.
- B. vertical.
- C. cephalic.
- D.

medial.

E.

dorsal.

Inferior means below. The medical term superior means above.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

94.

When standing in front of a patient who is in the *anatomical position*, you can see:

A.

palms of the hands.

- B. the small of the back.
- C. the dorsal part of the knees.
- D. soles of the feet.
- E. only the left arm.

In anatomical position, the palms of the hands are facing forward.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

95.

The *spinal cavity* is located _____ to the center of the body.

- A. distal
- B. proximal
- C. inferior
- D. superior
- E. posterior**

The spinal cavity is behind the center of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

Topic: Body Cavities

96.

What is the abdominal region that lies inferior to all other abdominal regions?

A.

Hypochondriac

B.

Left lower quadrant

C.

Right lower quadrant

D.

Umbilical

E.

Hypogastric

The hypogastric region is directly below the umbilical region. The left and right lower quadrants are considered quadrants, but not regions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

97.

What is the abdominal region that lies immediately to the right and left of the umbilical region?

A.

Hypochondriac

B.

Hypogastric

C.

Spinal

D.

Mediastinum

E.

Lumbar

The lumbar region is immediately to the left and to the right of the umbilical region.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.

Topic: Regions of the Abdomen

98.

The medical term that means *process of breathing*:

A.

digestion.

B.

collagen.

C.

meniscus.

D.

respiration.

E.

nervous.

Respiration means the process (-tion) of breathing (respir-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

99.

The meaning of the medical term *endocrine* is:

A.

maintain stability of the environment.

B.

create complex material from simpler material.

C.

to secrete within.

D.

breakdown of food into elements.

E.

covering of the body.

The medical term *endocrine* means to secrete (-crine) within (endo-).

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

100.

While in the supine position, you are lying on your:

A.

belly with your palms facing the floor.

B.

back with your palms facing the floor.

C.

back with your palms facing the ceiling.

D.

side with your palms facing right.

E.

belly with your palms facing left.

While in the supine position, the person lies on their back with the palms facing up towards the ceiling.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Analyze

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Est Time: 1-3 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

101.

Write the medical term that means *pertaining to the lymph system*.

lymphatic

The medical term lymphatic means pertaining to (-ic) the lymph (lymph-) system.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

102.

Write the medical term that means *study of the structure of the human body*.

anatomy

The medical term anatomy means study of the structure of the human body.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

103.

Write the medical term that means *maintaining the stability of a body's internal environment*.

homeostasis

The medical term homeostasis means maintaining (-stasis) the same (home/o) body internal environment.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.

Topic: Organization and Function of the Body

104.

Write the medical term that means *systematic treatment of a disease, dysfunction, or disorder*.

therapy

Therapy means the systematic treatment of a disease, dysfunction, or disorder.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.

Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole

105.

Write the medical term that means *pertaining to within a cell*.

intracellular

The medical term intracellular means pertaining to (-ar) within (intra-) a cell (-cellul-).

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 0-1 minute

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

106.

Match the element with its correct definition.

Electr/o	<u>Electricity.</u>
Anabol-	<u>Build up.</u>
Cardi/o	<u>Heart.</u>
Catabol-	<u>Breakdown.</u>
Metabol-	<u>Change.</u>

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.

Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body

107.

Match the word with its *opposite* meaning.

Distal	<u>Proximal.</u>
Dorsal	<u>Ventral.</u>
Anterior	<u>Posterior.</u>
Caudal	<u>Cephalic.</u>
Inferior	<u>Superior.</u>

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.

Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions

108.

Match the cavity with the correct organ it contains.

Abdominal cavity	<u>Stomach.</u>
Cranial cavity	<u>Brain.</u>
Thoracic cavity	<u>Heart.</u>
Pelvic cavity	<u>Urinary bladder.</u>
Spinal cavity	<u>Spinal cord.</u>

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.

Topic: Body Cavities

109.

Match the tissue type with its correct function.

Muscle	<u>Movement.</u>
Connective	<u>Bind, support, protect.</u>
Epithelial	<u>Protect, secrete, absorb, excrete.</u>
Nervous	<u>Transmit impulses for coordination.</u>

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.

Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions

110.

Match the cellular components with their correct description.

Ribonucleic acid	<u>Information carrier from deoxyribonucleic acid in the nucleus to an organelle to produce protein.</u>
Mitochondrion	<u>Organelle that generates, stores, and released energy for cell activities.</u>
Nucleolus	<u>Small mass within the nucleus.</u>
Chromosome	<u>Body in the nucleus that contains DNA and genes.</u>

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Est Time: 3-5 minutes

Gradable: automatic

Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.

Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms

Chapter 02 Test Bank Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	101
Bloom's: Analyze	21
Bloom's: Apply	1
Bloom's: Remember	71
Bloom's: Understand	17
Difficulty: 1 Easy	71
Difficulty: 2 Medium	16
Difficulty: 3 Hard	23
Est Time: 0-1 minute	82
Est Time: 1-3 minutes	23
Est Time: 3-5 minutes	5
Gradable: automatic	110
Learning Outcome: 02.01 Use roots, combining forms, suffixes, and prefixes to construct and analyze (deconstruct) medical terms related to the anatomy and physiology of the body as a whole.	19
Learning Outcome: 02.02 Spell and pronounce correctly medical terms related to the body as a whole in order to communicate with accuracy and precision in any health care setting.	20
Learning Outcome: 02.03 Discuss the medical terms associated with cells and tissues.	20
Learning Outcome: 02.04 Describe the primary tissue groups and their functions.	7
Learning Outcome: 02.05 Relate individual organs and organ systems to the organization and function of the body as a whole.	13
Learning Outcome: 02.06 Integrate the medical terms of the different anatomic positions, planes, and directions of the body into everyday medical language.	30
Learning Outcome: 02.07 Describe the nine regions of the abdomen.	11
Learning Outcome: 02.08 Map the body cavities.	6
Topic: Anatomic Positions, Planes and Directions	32
Topic: Body Cavities	6
Topic: Cell and Tissue Related Medical Terms	20
Topic: Medical Terms Related to the Body as a Whole	20
Topic: Organization and Function of the Body	13
Topic: Regions of the Abdomen	9
Topic: Roots, Combining Forms, Suffixes, and Prefixes Related to Whole Body	19
Topic: Tissue Groups and Functions	7